BRYAN IN WISCONSIN

POPOCRACY'S BOSS AGITATOR IN-VADES THE BADGER STATE.

He Makes Brief Speeches En Route to the Cream City, and Is Greeted with Cheers for McKinley.

BAD WEATHER AT MILWAUKEE

RAIN MAKES A FIZZLE OF THE AFT-ERNOON DEMONSTRATION.

of the Indianapolis Convenas Bryan Views It-Features of His Address at Night.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5 .- The platform arranged for Mr. Bryan to speak from here was erected in the midst of the National Park, comprising in extent about ten acres of ground. This park is situated on the South Side of the city about three miles from the heart of the town. The long distance and the lack of facilities for transportation, as well as the threatening appearance of the weather, probably prevented the crowd from being as large as it otherwise would have been. As it was the area of ground surrounding the four sides of the platform was well filled with people extending as far out as the voice of the speaker could be heard. There was a crowd variously estimated from six to ten thousand people. Those who assembled to listen to the speech were well dressed and orderly, among whom were many ladies, who braved the impending dampmess for an opportunity to hear Mr. Bryan speak and catch a glimpse of the candi-

The hour of 2:30 o'clock, set for the speaking to begin, arrived before Mr. Bryan and his party made an appearance. It was fully twenty minutes past the hour announced before the carriage in which he rode drove into the park. Notwithstanding the strain which he had undergone during his trip from the East, the exercise and effort of speaking in the morning on the trip Chicago to Milwaukee, he apin good condition, considering all the circumstances, and made his address without very great effort. Mr. Bryan was escorted to the grounds in his carriage by a squad of Mawaukee police, who were compelled to make way to the platform through a crowd of curious, but good-natured people. He was accompanied by Hon. E. C. Wall, of the national comchairman of the State central committee, and W. C. Silverhorn, candidate for Govmittee, ex-Governor Peck, of Wisconsin chairman of the State central committee, and W. C. Silverhorn, candidate for Governor of the State. By the time Mr. Bryan had reached the platform the rain began to fall in gentle drops and a thousand umbrellas were hoisted against the storm. A large number of carriages containing fresh arrivals appeared upon the edge of the crowd within hearing distance of the speaker. At this time and before the opening remarks had been made the courage of some of those who came to listen failed ing remarks had been made the courage of some of those who came to listen failed them and they retreated to the shelter of the clubhouse or left for their homes to save themselves from the weather. The speech of Mr. Bryan was abbreviated on account of the rain, to the evident disappointment of the multitude.

The Afternoon Speech.

An umbrella was held over Mr. Bryan's head to shield him from the rain which was falling freely when he began to speak. Mr. Silverthorn introduced Mr. Bryan to the audience and he spoke as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—We are engaged in a campaign in which you are interested because the money question is of such im-portance that the finance classes feel they are justified to drop party lines and give their entire interest to this question. I believe that the masses of the people are interested enough to lay aside party lines and look after their interests in this question. (Applause.) The Republican platform declares that the gold standard must be maintained, not because it is a good thing but because other various will not thing, but because other nations will not join with us in getting rid of it; in other yords, the Republican platform declares that the American people must stand by and undergo a gold standard until the civilized nations take pity upon us and re-lease us from our predicament. There may be people who are afraid that this Nation is not large enough to run itself. (Laughter.) But I want to say to you that the people who lack confidence in Ameri-can institutions are not the people who can institutions are not the people who produce the wealth of America.

"If the gold standard is good, then the Republican party ought to pledge itself to keep it, regardless of what other nations say or think. (Applause.) If the gold standard is not good enough to keep, then it is had enough to get rid of Weep. it is bad enough to get rid of. We are opposed to the gold standard because it has ruined the commerce of this country and has been destructive of the interests of this country. That is why we oppose it, and we think that any standard that gives us a rising dollar and falling prices, any standard which makes the money owner great and the man who produces wealth dependent; a policy which makes money master and all things else the servant, we believe that the policy is bad, and, being bad, we are opposed to submitting to it any longer.

any longer.

"People will tell you that the American dollar is better than the Mexican dollar, because it will buy two of them, but you may tell these men that if the American dollar will buy two Mexican dollars it will also buy two bushels of wheat and when it will buy three Mexican dollars it will buy three bushels of wheat. You say you want the dollar good; how good do you want the dollar? Do you want it so good that you cannot get hold of it, my friend?

"They tell you that the laboring man is interested in the gold standard because he wants his dollar o buy as much as pos-

wants his dollar to buy as much as possible. There is something else which the laboring man is interested in before he becomes interested in what the dollar will comes interested in what the dollar will buy. The laboring man is for the restoration of silver because he knows that under the gold standard we have hard times and falling prices and they are hard on the laboring man. These laboring men know that until legislation makes it more profitable to keep his money up to the required standard that it will not keep up with the resources of the country. They know that there is only one way to get employment and that is to restore the parity between labor and the money which employs them. Now, they are afraid, some of them, that under the free coinage of silver, we will have a flood of money. If there is anybody in this audience who is afraid of having a flood of money so large then the only way to relieve it is to vote the Republican ticket that will keep you from having lican ticket that will keep you from having a flood of money. (Great applause.)

A BRYAN FALLACY. cause the demand for gold has been push- to judge what is good for them as have ing gold up and other things down and things in their hands now and want fo when we bring silver into competition with keep them there? (Great applause.) gold that will take the strain off of gold class of society against another. I deay portion of the purchasing power of the

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gold secured to it by the laws secured by the advocates of the gold standard in this

What we complain of is the money owning and money changing classes have been making dollars dearer and therefore have been making dollars scarcer and they have lone it because they are interested in having money to go out and you people who have property have a right to protect yourselves against the conspiracy to destroy part of your property. (Applause.) I know a banker in Buffalo who wrote an article the other day in which he said that upon the success of the business men depended the success of the laborer and of the farmer. (Laughter.) Think of that. There is not a person in this audience who would is not a person in this audience who would make that mistake, because no man who will stand here in the rain belongs to the people who would make that kind of a mistake. (Applause.)

"Why, my friends, it simply reverses the process. Upon the laboring man and the farmer depend all the people of society. They do not depend on the business man. You have to create wealth before you can exchange wealth. The business men are the men who exchange wealth not the men who produce it. I have had occasion to describe it this way:

"The farmers and laborers are the foundation of society. The business men the ommercial man and the professional man are the house built upon the foundation, house, and yet, the financiers think they are the whole thing and all the rest depends upon them. (Applause.) As a matter of fact, however, you can change a roof of a house and the house will stand. You can change your financial system and the government will stand, but if you de-(Applause.) Now, I want to ask you who are the producers of wealth."

Here the part of the audience on the other side of the platform called for Mr. Bryan to speak from their side. He said: "I am afraid I have been neglecting our friends over here. Now, if you will be patient, as they have been, I will come back here in a minute." Mr. Bryan then tried to get to the other side of the plat-form, but, it being impossible, he turned

pect to vote. (Great applause.)

SPEECH AT NIGHT.

Ex-Governor Peck Gets Off a Joke in

Introducing Bryan.

The meeting at Schlitz Park this evening,

which was addressed by Mr. Bryan, so far

as numbers and enthusiasm were con-

cerned, was a great success. Mr. Bryan

was announced to begin his address at 8

o'clock, and long before that hour the gal-

leries of the theater and the large audito-

rium were filled, with thousands of people

unable to gain admission to the hall. The

stage contained a large number of ladies

of Nebraska, but later of Washington, D.

C.," and was extended a very warm ova-

tion. When silence was restored Mr. Bry-

"Since the public officer is elected to car-

use.) And I have reasons for the

faith which is in me. It is true of every

platform that it embraces a large number

of subjects, because at all times govern-

ment covers various questions, but it is also true that in an election there is gen-

erally one issue which rises above all other issues and which, more than any other

portant than other issues, and by that par-

thing or nothing according to construc-

else an expression of their ideas. I say it

"But, my friends, we have reached a time when decided action was necessary.

This money question which to-day over-

and they based their attack upon the plat-

whole they picked out a part of a sentence

"A MAKESHIFT."

"The Democratic party denounced the

Sherman law as a makeshift. What is a

pedient. It is a thing used until some bet-

plank in the platform that declared in fa-

vor of the repeal of the makeshift asserted

the gold and silver be coined without dis-crimination against either metal or charge

for coining. (Applause.) There were cer

tain qualifying words which followed, bu

gold was going abroad and that if they re-

going abroad. After a struggle that has seldom been equaled they succeeded in re-

pealing the Sherman law without condition, and then what? Did gold stop going abroad? No; gold went abroad faster than before; and then what? Then they began to issue bonds to get enough gold to fur-

nish it to those who wanted to send it abroad or who wanted to put it away in

their vaults or wanted to make an excuse for the issue of bonds. (Applause.) They

issued fifty million dollars of bonds and

then fifty million dollars more of bonds, and then the administration entered into

what was known as the Rothschild con-

ment upon that contract. I call your at-

tract was made by a Democratic admin

istration it was supported by all the lead

ing members of the Republican party. (Applause.) And more than that, the Repub-

not denounce or criticise that Rothschild

contract. Why? Because the men who wrote the Republican platform have al-

most infamous one that was ever entered

into by this Nation. (Applause.) That

contract, at an enormous price, employed certain financiers in New York and London

purchase it you will not get it. (Applause.) And when you buy it at a high

price you admit that his good will is very

"I want you to remember, my friends, that if this Nation is dependent upon the

and one banking firm in London, the very moment you confess it you put it in the

ment exists by sufferance. (Applause.)

am not willing to admit that we have reached an extremity where it becomes

necessary for us to purchase the good will of any syndicate, foreign or domestic. More than that, I assert that the more

than seventy millions of people, in their

majesty and strength, have a government,

or should have a government, which can-not only live without the aid of these syn-

dicates, but can live in spite of anything that these syndicates may do. (Contin-

ued applause.) I am not surprised that members of that syndicate are opposed to

the Democratic party. (Applause.) I am not surprised at all because the Demo-

cratic party believes that this country can get along without them: and more than that, the Democratic party believes that if they imagine that they can injure this government and dare try it, I say the

Democratic party believes that they ought to be treated like any other conspirator.

I want to say to you that in my ble judgment that contract was the

ican party in convention assembled

ways justified the President's

valuable to you.

'My friends, let me dwell just one mo

those qualifying words and not destroy the

must be expected.

platform. (Applause.)

carry out those policies if elected?

an spoke as follows:

to the audience again and addressed it as "Now, just a word in conclusion: I want you to remember, my friends, that on every question which concerns the public each man must act for himself, and I want to warn you against the efforts which will be made by some of the employers of labor to vote their laborers as if they were cattle instead of free men. I want to warn you against the attempts which will be made by some financiers to whom they loaned money to secure the votes of the men to whom they have loaned. We have men to whom they have loaned We have no objection to the money-lender. He is a part of society, and we need him. we need money we go to him and borrow money from him, but when I want to vote I do not go to him to ask him how I am to

APPEAL TO OLD SOLDIERS.

"You say you want a little about the old soldiers. Well, my friends, the crisis which is approaching now, the question before the country now appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. (Applause.) If the men in this country were willing to march out upon the field and to sustain a government of the people and by the people I want to know why they cannot give one day in the year, and that election day, to stand by a government of the people and by the people still. (Applause and cheers.) My friends, I am not afraid that any man who risked his life in his Nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to the soldiers now by the financiers who, during the war, were looking out for themselves and letting the soldiers look out for themselves. (Great applause.) I am not afraid that the men who were willing at that time to endure the dangers of war because they believed that the black man should be free; I am not afraid that these men are going to alow the hosts of the gold standard to enslave seventy millions of people, whites and blacks, in this country. (Great applause.) "Let me give you two suggestions and then I shall close. I want you to remem-ber that the value of a dollar depends upon the number of dollars. I want you to remember that when you legislate in regard to the number of dollars that legislation will affect the value of the dollars. This principle of monetary science is understood by our opponents because they because stood by our opponents because they have invoked a legislation to destroy a part of the country's money in order that they might enhance the rise of the country's money, and when they tell you that you do not understand the question of finance you tell them that the man who talks money and ignores the law of supply and demand, which simply means that when we limit money we make it dear, tell him that when we have the money the supply and the supply are the supply and the supply are supply and the supply and the supply and the supply and the supply are supply as the supply and the supply are supply as t when we open the mints we increase the demand and it rises in price.

"In 1873 we closed our mints and silver fell. When we stopped buying silver in 1873 silver fell. Under bimetallism our laws will bring demand into existence and that demand will fix the price of silver. We believe that the demand furnished by seventy millions of people is sufficient to use all the silver we can get to our mints. (Great applause.) If that be true there is no person in the world who will sell his silver for less than \$1.29 an ounce because by bringing it to our mints he can convert it into money. They tell us that Mexico has failed to do so. Now, we cannot have all the votes, my friends, but I am perfectly willing that the Republican party shall have the vote of every man who can look over the United States and then think it is not any larger than Mexico. (Cheers and applause.) I am perfectly willing that any man that thinks the United States is unable to accomplish anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish, I am willing that he should vote for the Republican ticket. (Great applause.) But if there is a man in this Na-tion who believes that this Nation, with ten times the population and seven times the area, and I don't know how many times the commercial strength, who believes this Nation can do what Mexico cannot do, I may expect him to vote for our ticket. My friends, it is purely a question of supply and demand. If Mexico had been able, with other nations that are now using silver, to furnish a use for all the silver that would go to the Mexican mint, why, she could have maintained the parity. If we are able to do it, taking into consideration the demand now existing, we can maintain the parity. We never can tell until we try and our opponents will never know because they never would try.

A FABLE APPLICATION. "Whenever you find a man who is going to settle the question for you and relieve you of all care and anxiety you find out these good-natured men, these self-sacriare willing to take upon themselves the thinking for all the rest of the people I am compelled to think of one of Aesop's fables. There was a farmer who was building a fence to protect his chickens, and a fox came up to him and said: 'Don't bother about that fence. You go on about your plowing and leave your chickens to us. (Laughter.) We foxes understand the chicken business.' (Continued laughter and applause.) Why will you let men who are interested pecuniarily in having bonds is-sued by this government because the bonds are sold to them at enormous profits—why will you let those men decide whether bond issues are a good thing for the American people? (Applause.) Why will you allow the presidents of the trusts, the attorneys for syndicates to decide whether trusts and syndicates are good things for the American people? (Applause.) "I want to ask you if the small business men who have been driven out of business

by a trust; I want to ask you if the people who, having been deprived of the advanthose who control the market; I want to "We are opposed to a gold standard be- ask you if they have not as good a right it. But, my friends, if a burglar comes to my house I have a right to call all my family up to keep him out. (Applause.) And it does not make me mad if, as he starts away, he turns around and shouts at me that I am trying to array my family against him. (Applause and laughter.) When men array themselves against society, society has a right to array itself against them. When syndicates try to run this government, the people who are opposed to syndicates have a right to array themselves against them, and no abuse that their agents can heap upon us, no names that they can call us, can drive us from what we conceive to be not only our right but our duty, to defend our homes and our firesides against this invasion. (Great applause.) The success of the Chicago ticket is not

dangerous to any man who wants to eat the bread he earns. The success of the Chicago ticket is dangerous only to the man who wants to eat the bread that somebody else earns. (Applause.) "A SIMPLE ONE." "The principle that underlies this money question is a simple one. It is so simple that there is not one person in this audi-

(Continued applause.) CICERO'S ADVICE. "Cicero once said to his son: 'Don't go into the retail business. (Applause.) The retail business is a small and vulgar busience who needs to be ignorant of it. There | is a respectable business.' (Laughter.) My is not one person in this audience who is friends, this doctrine seems to be applied not able to apply this money question to himself and know how his interests are affected. Some people ask, Why did they demonetize silver? Why, my friends, they demonetized it because they did not want

so much money in the world. Now, you say, why did they not demonetize gold instead of silver? There are two reasons. In the first place, there is a larger prointo the wholesale business and it becomes respectable and then the government must negotiate with him. (Great cheering.) "When our Constitution was based upon the theory that all men were created equal and stood equal before the law, there was no provision in their making an exception in behalf of any financiers and asserting that they were greater than anybody else. I warn you, fellow-citizens, against entertaining the opinion of government that our portion of gold used in the arts, a larger proportion of the annual production of gold that is used in the arts, and therefore, a that is used in the arts, and therefore, a less proportion of it is available for coin.

"Another thing; at that time the supply of silver was increasing and, therefore, by demonetizing silver they would leave gold as the only money that could replenish the currency of the world, as they knew that the supply of gold available for coinage each year was not sufficient to keep pace with the demand for money, they knew that a gold standard would simply mean that a taining the opinion of government that our opponents seem to entertain. I warn you against conceiving that the good will of any less than a majority of the American people is to be purchased by the government at all. To say that anything less than a majority has the right to run this country is abandoning the theory on which our government is founded. Now, we may differ as to what kind of financial legislation is best. But there is one question upon which we must agree, and that is the a gold standard would simply mean that a dollar should greatly rise in value. I be-lieve that that is what was behind the de-monetization of silver, but it was not known to the few people who were manipulating the finances; and, my rriends, I want you to remember this, that the gold standupon which we must agree, and that is the American people, acting through their Constitution and their laws, are the only power to determine what is good for the ard has never taken the step in the light; that the gold standard has never fought a American people and what the American people should have in the way of legislabattle in an open field, and it is not fighting it this year. (Great applause.)
"Another thing; we are willing to fight

"We have seen that when the govern-ment sold bonds at home that the officials the Republican party upon its platform and we are willing to fight anybody who op-poses our position and will come out and in charge of the treasury saw that people went to the treasury and drew out of it a so state, and we will give to our opponents who advocate what they believe all credit part of the gold to pay for the bonds; for honesty and sincerity of purpose. But, my friends, when a party, as did the party therefore, the treasury people thought that they would try to sell their bonds abroad, to see if they could not avoid the neces-sity of furnishing the gold that these peoat Indianapolis, put up one man for the purpose of electing another, we deny that those men can be any more honest in their ple were trying to draw out, for that is desire for honest money than they were in politics in the past. (Applause.) The convention at Indianapolis was held in the interest of Republican success. ('That's right!') If they had had the courage that ought to follow conviction they would have indorsed Mr. McKinley for whom they expect to yet. (Great applause.) what can be done under the present law, I believe that if our people understood what was possible—what is not only possible, but what is the actual fact under the present financial system as practiced by the present administration—that they would rise in a unanimous revolt against that

rise in a unanimous revolt against that policy.

"Let me show you what has been done. The government decided to issue \$50,000,000 of bonds to buy gold. Now, suppose you want to buy bonds; you go to the Secretary of the Treasury and he says he has some bonds to sell, and you hand him a thousands dollars of greenbacks or treasury notes. He says: 'I cannot accept these notes.' You say: 'Why not? Are not these greenbacks and treasury notes good?' He says: 'Yes, they are good for most things, but these bonds are sold to get gold; therefore, we must demand gold for the bonds.' You say to him: 'All right, Mr. Secretary; if you won't give me the bonds for 'hese greenbacks and treasury notes I will just greenbacks and treasury notes I will just deposit them and demand their redemption in gold.' The Secretary says. 'That is all right: that is what we are here for.' And he hands it out. (Laughter and appliuse.) Then he hands out a thousand dollars in gold, and then you say to him: Do I unand distinguished citizens. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Ex-Governor Peck, of Wisderstand that you have some bonds for sale for which you want gold? and he says, consin, as "William J. Bryan, at present 'Yes,' and you hand him the gold and you say to him: 'Here, Mr. Secretary, is your gold: now give me the bonds.' (Laughter and cheers.)

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN." ry out your ideas, it is important that you shall know first for what policies does a candidate stand, and, second, will he "Do you believe that is possible. It is under the present law. Do you believe that anybody in this country has done it? It lieve in the platform not because I stand upon it—I believe in it because it presents the doctrines which I believed in before they were written in that platform. (Great has been done under the present administration of the treasury. And so it has gone on, and when the treasurer has issued fifty million dollars of bonds the amount of gold drawn out during the time between the publication of the notice and the issue of the bonds was something like \$80,000,000. In other words, to the extent of the money withdrawn for the purpose of buying bonds the government simply allowed the gold to pass out of the treasury and then they hold the bonds that were issued for this very gold they were going to purchase. When they issued the next fifty millions another large amount of gold was withdrawn to pay for the bonds. Then they made the Rothchild's contract. They simply enlarged the circles a little that was or all others, engrosses the thoughts of the people and of the party. The citizen takes the paramount issue in any cam-paign, the thing which he thinks more imamount issue he determines his allegiance.
"In this campaign we have suffered some desertions. Why? Because our platform, departing from what has sometimes been the custom, has been straight, clear and the syndicate agreed to protect the treasemphatic on the leading questions. (Applause.) It is easy to hold all the members and sold at 1.04% had been brought back of the party together if your platform from Europe and sold in the New York means nothing and people are willing to market for more than 1.20 and that gold was taken back to Europe again. (Apsubmit to platforms which may mean anyplause.) This is financiering tions; but whenever a party takes a firm taught in New York. (Cheers and laughposition on any great question it must expect that those who do not believe with the party will feel justified in leaving the party providing they can find somewhere 'Now, my friends, we issued the next hundred million, and I want to call your attention to that issue. It was first suggested that they were going to issue the bonds at private sale and a syndicate was formed for the purpose of purchasing these

bonds. It was stated in the paper at the time that that syndicate would give about shadows all other questions has been shadows all other questions has been thrust upon the American people not so much by the advocates of free collage as the head of the syndicate, which stated out by the opponents of free coinage. (Applause.) What has brought it to the attento buy the bonds at 1.05 within a few min-utes of the time for opening the bids handed in another bid for 1.10 and a frac-tion, raising the bid they had formerly made by about five infillions of dollars on the purchase of a hundred millions of dol-lars of bonds. What does that tion of the American people? As soon as the last campaign closed the moneyed interests of this country made a combined attack on what was known as the Sherman law. They demanded the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law lars of bonds. What does that mean, my friends? It means that these financiers, when they thought that they had the gov form of the Democratic party of 1892; but instead of attacking that platform as a ernment at their mercy were going to let it have gold at 1.05, but when others came in and offered a bid they raised their bid more than five millions of dollars. What does that mean? It means that those people who profess to be the guardians of the and insisted upon enforcing a part of the platform while ignoring the rest of the -these people who are the self-appointed custodians of the public credit and national honor, would have bled the tax-payers of this country to the extent of \$5,000,000 on a single transaction if they had makeshift? Why, it is a temporary exbeen permitted to do so. (Loud cheers.) But then that did not excite the indignation ter thing can be secuted, and the very of those who were standing in official posi-tions. Not only did it not excite their indignation, but the very man who stood at the head of the syndicate to beat the peo-ple of the United States out of \$5,000,000 that we held to the use of gold and silver was an honored guest at a banquet in which the Secretary of the Treasury was the chief guest. (Loud cheering.)
"Now, my friends, if we believe in the principles upon which this government is as the standard money of the country, and not that only, but the platform added that founded, if we believe in equality before the law, then I assert that we cannot treat a man who wants to beat the people out of declaration of the Democratic party for coinage of gold and silver upon equal five millions of dollars with more consideration than we do the man who tries to terms, and yet the moneyed interests of this country combined to attack the Sherbeat the people out of \$100 or out of \$500. (Applause.) Now, when is this thing going to end? They tell us that it is necessary to maintain the honor of the country. My friends, I may be in error, but I beman law and to secure its repeal and leav-ing in its place to furnish the money the people need nothing. They said that the lieve that the honor of this Nation can be better maintained by intrusting ics affairs to the seventy millions of people who conpealed the Sherman law gold would stop stitute our Nation than by bargaining credit to a handful of millionaires. (Applause.) The Republican party does not protest against this kind of administration of the Treasury Department. The Democratic party does protest against it, and what is the result? Every man who has been profiting out of the extremitles of the gov ernment and using the necessities of the government for public plunder has left our party to find a congenial party elsewhere. (Loud cheers.) I say they have left our party to find a congenial party which of-fers them a continuation of that sort of

"WHEN WILL IT END?" "When will this policy end? There is only one way to stop this constant issue of bonds and that is to return to the princiment to use the option of redemption of its coin in either gold or silver. (Loud cheerretire the greenbacks and treasury notes that this drain on the treasury will stop. then the banks will issue paper money and they will assume the obligation, furnishing whatever gold is needed for export. There to do what? To look after the treasury and protect. Do you know what it means when you employ a man to protect your treasury? When you purchase his good will you confess that if you do not is always one thing that has bothered me in this proposition. If these banks are in earnest in their desire to relieve the treasury department of the burden of furnishing gold for export they need not change the law. All they need to do is to save up all the gold they can and stand ready to help the treasury by furnishing it with that gold. It does not need any statute, my friends, to enable those people who seem to be longing to help their country to give them an opportunity to do so. They can do it now without any change in the laws. power of those two firms to charge what-ever they please for their good will to-wards this government. (Applause.) And I am not willing to admit that this govern-than this campaign than this very fact to which I have called your attention.

nciers, after increasing the bonded debt of this country and bleeding the treasury at every opportunity, have suddenly come to the conclusion that another bond issue before election would have disastrous consequences and therefore they are trying to boister up the treasury by the importation of a few million dollars of gold until after the emergency is passed. (Loud cheering.) What is going to be the result when the election is over? Why, the gold which they now furnish in exchange for treasury notes and greenbacks can be withdrawn the next day after the lection by the presentation of greenbacks and treasury notes. Having blinded the people during the election period, they will then bleed them for another four years until there is another election. I want to call attention to the fact that the retire-ment of greenbacks and treasury notes will not remedy this condition. The only reason for retiring the greenbacks and the treasury notes is to permit the banks to issue notes upon bonds and thus draw interest, which the people will have to pay.
It is simply a question of whether the national banks shall have the interest or 'Now, there is one other thought that I ness. Go into the wholesale business; that wish to present. It is one feature of the money question which is sometimes dis-cussed. Our opponents sometimes discuss

Our fall line of Men's and Boys' Suits, which we have just placed on our tables, has met with instantaneous success. We are receiving great praise from all our customers on what is conceded to be the finest stock of clothing ever shown in this city



Men's Fine Suits

In Staple Goods and Nobby Plaids,

____\$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20

Men's Fall Overcoats

The nights and mornings are very chilly at this time of year. Buy a Fall Overcoat and save yourself many a chill and cold. Our overcoats are right up to date and the prices are reasonable, ranging from \$10 to \$20 for the better grades.

Boys' Dress and School Suits

The lessons that are taught at school are not as important as the lessons taught at home. Neatness is one of the first requirements of a well-broughtup child. Don't send your boy to school in an old frayed-out suit. Your purse don't have to be filled to overflowing, for we have nice suits as low as \$1.50 and \$2.00. Our better grades at

999\$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and \$6



We are better prepared for fine trade than ever. We carry the very best grade of hats at prices considerably less than the exclusive hat stores, and the nobbiest shapes in the market are seen here. Good hats at 98c, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50,

Neckwear

See our window of New Fall Neckwear, bright patterns and heavy silks, such as have been sold for \$1. An investment of 50c for one of these scarfs will go a long way towards making you look well dressed.

Sox-Black and tan, for Monday sale, 7c each, or 4 pairs for 25c.

tion. The Republican party in its plat-form expressly states that the financial policy of this Nation must be determined by foreign nations rather than ours. The platform says the Republican party pledges itself to secure international bi-metallism as soon as possible, and until that can be done we must maintain a gold standard. What does that mean? It means that bimetallism is better than a gold

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metallism as soon as possible, and until standard, and that we cannot have that better thing until the leading commercial nations shall consent to its adoption. Does it say that we must bear the affliction of a gold standard for a year? No. They do no tlimit it to a year. For four years? No. They do not limit it to four years? No. They do not limit it to four years. How long? According to the Republican platform we must bear the affliction of a gold standard forever, if foreign nations insist upon it. (Applause) nations shall consent to its adoption. Does insist upon it. (Applause). * * * A REFERENCE TO PETITIONS.

"Suppose you turn over to other nations the power to determine when you shall to act? Can you vote men into seats in foreign nations? No, my friends; it is not in your power either to elect or discard. How can you get at them? Send them a petition. That is the way to do it. (Applause and laughter.) Why, my friends, if the Republican party is going to carry out this policy it ought at every public meeting have a blank petition to be signed by the members present asking foreign nations to please give us bimetallism. (Applause and laughter.) What is your chance by peti-tion? Why, my friends for twenty years and more the people of this Nation, the toning masses, have petitioned all parties to give them bimetallism, and when the Republican party met in St. Louis the wail of the distressed arising from our people was loud enough to have been heard by anybody whose ears were not entirely occupied with the sounds that come from Wall street. (Applause.) Did they hear your petitions? No, they discarded them. I ask you, Republicans, if the Republican party, which you made, was deaf to your entreaties, what hope have you of making an impression on foreign legislative bodies? (Applause.) I ask you, Republicans, who have been the bone and sinew of the Republican party since the time it elected Lincoln, I ask you if the Republican party does not have mercy when you cry, how can you expect to find pity in a land from which you wrested the empire in which we

"As I remarked this afternoon, I am willing to submit any question to the people and I am willing to abide by the decision of the people. If this campaign results in the election of my opponent, I shall be among his most faithful supporters until the verdict of the people can be reviewed at another election. And still I am willing to submit to the verdict of the American people on the greatest issue that comes be-fore them. (Applause.) If the Republican party believes that the gold standard is a good thing let them come out and defend the gold standard as a good thing and promise to keep it here so that people can enjoy it and then we can meet their arguments, but when they tell us that no mat-ter whether it is good or not, no matter whether bimetallism is desirable or unde-sirable, we must simply sit and wait and we cannot do anything until international agreement can be secured. I suggest to them that they had better turn over the affairs of this Nation to international agreements of the secure of the secur ment or annex ourselves to some nation that is big enough to look after its people. (Applause.) Now, my friends, there are people who believe that this Nation is not strong enough to contend against the financial money centers of the world.

"Now, I have talked longer than I expected to (cries of 'Go on! Keep ahead!'), but you know an audience like this is so

but, you know, an audience like this is so encouraging to a speaker. But I must go outside and talk a while and then go home and get a little rest. But I want to leave with you this parting injunction: I am not here to ask you for your votes; I have not here to ask you for your votes; I have too much respect for the severeignty of the citizen to appeal to him to present me his vote as a gift. It is his own—not his to purt from by begging or by selling. It is his own, not to surrender it under threat of coercion. (Long and continued cheering.) It is his own, to do with it what he pleases (applause), but when I surren-der all claim to the votes of those who believe that the restoration of the free coinage of silver by this Nation alone would be injurious to this Nation-I say when I surrender my claim to the votes of those who think the policy for which I stand would injure this Nation, I assert my claim to the votes of those who believe in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for

and for the people should not perish from (Great applause and contin-

ued cheering.) Overflow Meeting. Outside the hall in which Mr. Bryan made his principal address to-night a crowd

fifteen thousand, had congregated to listen to the nominee after he had finished his speech in the hall. When Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform, escorted by Governor Peck, the crowd cheered him wildly. It was some minutes before he could make himself heard. Mr. Bryan said in part:
"I want to talk about the phase of the money question in which you reel the most interest. I have heard men say, What if we have more money in the country? How can you get any of it unless you have some-thing to sell? If you belong to the syndi-cate you may be able to get it without hav-ing anything to sell, by somebody lending you money and you lending it to the government. But as a matter of fact every producer has something to sell, and what can get for what he has to sell depends on how much money people ve to buy what he has to buy what he (Applause.) The producer sell. wealth is the arm that brings into existence the wealth which must be exchanged for money. You find men who have the who can employ it, and hey have been without employment because it has been nore profitable to lock money up in a vault and gain its rising value than to spend the money in developing the resources of this country." (Applause.)

EN ROUTE TO MILWAUKEE.

Brief Speeches Delivered at Wankegan, Kenosha and Racine. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5 .- Three five-minute speeches and thousands of handclasps with more or less enthusiasm constituted the incidents attending the trip of W. J. Bryan from Chicago to this city this morning. There were short stops at Waukegan, Kenosha and Racine, and the nominee spoke to crowds of hundreds at each place. The party left Chicago at 8:45 a. m. and arrived here at 11:45. On board were Mr. E. C. Wall, F. W. Von Cotzhausen, Julius Schurd and J. L. Somers, and at Kenosha a reception committee of twenty-five from this city, headed by W. H. Rogers, boarded the train.

At the depot at Chicago there were less than a hundred to see Mr. Bryan off and a small sized cheer went up as the train pulled out. The first stop was made at Waukegan, where about seven hundred people gathered about the car and demanded a speech from Mr. Bryan. He was introduced by the chairman of the Democratic central committee as the next Democratic President of the United States. Mr. Bryan said in part: "Some believe the success of the free-

or vote, but I believe we have a right to urge upon you the importance of studying the question for yourselves and not allow-ing anybody to think for you.
"I do not believe there is any class of people who can be safely intrusted to the right to think and act for another class. The ballot is given to citizens. The ballot is given to citizens in order that each citizen may make his vote his representative. Not what somebody else may think and want himself. I simply ask you during the days which intervene between now and alectic day to study the issues presented. election day, to study the issues presented in this campaign, and when you have made up your mind, have the courage to vote as you please and no one can question your right to do it. I thank you." (Applause

and cheers.) There was loud cheering for the nomince when Mr. Bryan had finished and then some one proposed "Three cheers for McKinley," and about half the crowd gave them with a will. These were followed by return cheering for the Democratic nom-ince, which continued until the train pulled out. Kenosha was the next stop and the people were waiting for the candidate. Bryan delivered a brief speech in line with others he has made.

A conservative estimate of the crowd at A conservative estimate of the crowd at Racine would be 1,800 people, and it neemed as if every one of these was trying to outdo the other in cheering and applauding. Captain W. B. Vance, of Racine, introduced Mr. Bryan, who said in

"I sometimes wonder whether it is poss

ble that you people are deserving of names that are applied to you. If I am an Anarchist then all that want me elected must be Anarchists also. When I look into your faces, I wonder whether you are all enemies of the government or enemies of those who want to use the government as a private snap. (Applause.) There is a great difference in being against the gov-ernment and against those who misuse the government. Andrew Jackson said there were no necessary evils in government; that its evils grow out of its abuse. Some people do not draw any lines between gov-ernment and the abuse of government, and whenever people speak out against abuse of government those who are making money out of the abuse generally find fault with the people who complain and try to put them in the attitude of oppo-nents of the government. I want to as-sure you the most loyal supporters of government are not found in the great trusts which think they are greater man the government and control it. (Great applause.) They are found among the masses who want to secure love for the government want to secure love for the government, every citizen, by making it so good it will deserve their love. (Applause.)

"Remember, you cannot reform evil by talking; you have got to reform it by voting. People may complain as much agithey like about a bad law, but the way to get rid of it is to repeal it and the way to repeal it is to vote for those who believe in repealing the laws that are bad and not for those who want to make more had not for those who want to make more bad laws and keep all the bad laws already in existence. If the people of this country would all recognize the power of the ballot and use that ballot as they should there would be less complaint against in-justice. If our laws are bad, remember the people who permit the laws to remain bad are to blame. If our laws are to be good those who want them good have got to make them good. I thank you," (Great applause and cheering.)

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair Weather and Northwesterly Winds Predicted for Indiana. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- For Ohio-Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; north-westerly winds.

Saturday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre. a. m. 29.85 60 84 South. Pt. cl'dy. 0.04 p. m. 29.78 66 73 S'west. Cloudy. 0.05 Maximum temperature, 77; minimum tem-

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Sept. 5: Temp. Pre Normal 68 Mean Departure from normal..... C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official.

The Irish Convention.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Irish national convention at Dublin, which closed on thursday, awoke only the faintest interest "Some believe the success of the free-silver cause would be very detrimental to the country. They, of course, are earnestly opposed to us. Others believe that there can be no general return of prosperity to the United States until we give the people more standard money. It is not for one man to say how another shall think or act,

WILD

I was a sufferer for eight years from Eczema, but now am entirely cured. The paims of my hands were covered and badly inflamed, little white bilsters appeared, then would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface, which would burn like fire and itch. On the inside of the upper part of my limbs, great red blotches would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would he awake and scratch, and almost go wild. I got a box of CUTICURA, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and after a few applications I noticed the reduces and inflammation disappear; before I had used one box there was not a sign of Ecsema teft. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of CUTICURA RENEDIES cured me. JOHN D. PORTE, Pittsburg, Ps.

SPREDY CERS TREATHENT. - Warm baths with Co-TICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (oint-ment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest

Fold throachout the world. Price, Cuticuma, 50c.;
Soar, 26c.; Resolvent, 50c. and \$1. Fortus Dave
And Chen Cours, Sole Prape, Boston,

"How to Permanently Cure Eczema," mailed free.